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Authoritative Statement of Mr. Taft's Views as to Injunctions and Boycotts.

The subjoined ideas about the use of injunctions in labor disputes and the criminal infamy of the boycott are the product of an intelligent and fearlessly independent consideration of the subject by the Hon, WILLIAM H. TAFT. We make no apologies for the length of the citation. It would be unjust to curtail the statement by omitting a single paragraph or line. If Mr. TAFT should live to the age of one of the minor patriarchs times every year as Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN together have spoken on all subjects during their entire political cathe presentation which is here reproduced. Only the date of the speech is open to criticism. It is not strictly contemporaneous. It was delivered eighteen months ago, at Bath, Me., during the eampaign which GOMPERS and the Federation of Labor made to drive the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD out of Congress and out of public life:

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, together with Mr. CAN-NON and some other Congressmen, has incurred the pronounced political opposition of the American Federation of Labor and of Mr. GOMPERS because in the discharge of their Congressional duties they have opposed the passage of a bill which is very urgently pressed for passage by the American Federation of Labor. I venture to ask your attention to the issues that are thus raised.

The first section of the bill in effect denies to any person engaged in business the right to an injunction against those who propose unlawfully to injure his business in labor disputes. Mr. GOMPERS and the supporters of this bill contend that an injunction cannot properly issue in any such case of threatened injury because the business rights about to be unlawfully injured are not property rights, and an injunction can only be issued to protect property rights. They say that the inferior Federal courts by issuing injunctions in such cases have usurped powers not given them, and that this section merely limits their jurisdiction as it was limited before the usurpation. The Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion concurred in by all the members of the court, has deeided that an injunction may issue against an unlawful interference with property rights, or rights of a pecuniary nature, whenever a suit and judgment for damages after the commission of the injury and unlawful acts would not be an adequate remedy for the injured party. A judgment for damages in such cases and under such circumstances without an injunction would certainly not be an adequate remedy, and the supporters of the bill before the Congressional committee did not contend that it would be.

"The exact and only question at issue therefore, in determining whether the first section of Mr. Gompkus's bill should be enacted into law is whether an unlawful injury to a going commercial, manufacturing or transpogtation business is an injury or interference with either a right of property or a right of a pecuniary nature. This question would seem to answer itself in the affirmative. The good will of a business, which is really the thing of value a man has in the custom he has built up by his business, is so much of a property right that it is frequently bought and sold. Indeed, a man's business has been frequently protected by injunctions against unfair and fraudulent competition. Even if it be conceded that property right is to be limited to one growing out of ownership of tangible property, certainly a right in a going business is a right of a pecuniary nature.

"I am willing to submit to the considerate judgment of laymen whether in this matter the courts are not correct in holding that unlawful injuries to business are injuries to a pecuniary right. If they are correct, then this section should not become law because it would simply make a privileged class of laborers who break the law by in uring others and would give them an immunity from an effective remedy that lawbreakers of no other class enjoy.

" That the inferior Federal courts are right in maintaining their jurisdiction to issue injunctions in such cases has been decided by Justice HARLAN and the Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit, and by every State Supreme Court (and there have been five or six, which has been called upon to decide the question. There is no authority in this country the other way, except magazine articles and one or two dissenting opinions. We have therefore a consensus of opinion on this subject by Judges, whether appointed or such a crime." elected, whether holding for life or for a term of years. If the view is wrong it is easy to test it by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but although the opportunities have been many this course has not

" Leaving now the legal issue, why should not such a threat be stopped by injunction? Why is it not better in such cases that a court should decide in advance what the rights of serve law and order. If, as in such cases, there is no adequate remedy for the injured | munity from the effective processes of the law. person by legal proceedings the temptation is for him 'to take the law into his own hands,'

as the phrase is, and then we have civil war. That is what happened between the miners and the corporations in Colorado when the State was disgraced by the lawless proceedings of capital and labor and its public officials alike. If private wrongs of this character can be brought into court promptly, as in case of an injunction suit, it not only promotes justice to the parties directly interested but it is also of the greatest benefit to the community at large, which is not so much interested in which of the two contestants wins as it is in having the dispute peaceably and quickly settled.

"We live in an age of organization. The value to the public of organization of capital have already discussed. Labor must organize, because otherwise in its legitimate controversies with capital, in the fixing of its proportion of the joint product of labor and time, perhaps, the economic law of supply and demand fixes wages, but in the not short periods of transition the organization of labor has certainly raised and maintained wages, and it has secured other great benefits to its members. But the power of such organizations and combinations, like those of capital, is sometimes abused and develops evils that must be restrained. The injunction has been found to be an appropriate remedy for the evils arising from organization and combinations, whether of capital or labor. This is shown by the fact that Congress in the statutes against trusts and railway rate discriminations has expressly given remedy by injunction against the illegal combinations and liseriminations.

"It is urged with good ground that injune tions have sometimes issued from Federal and other courts in labor disputes in which lawful acts of defendants were enjoined. It is no reason for taking away a jurisdiction from a court that it sometimes commits error -courts of appeals are created to remedy errors. In one instance at least an appeal was taken by the labor defendants and the lower court's injunction was modified. In another case, in a Federal court, the Judge himself was asked to reconsider the form of his injunction granted ex parte, which he did, found that it was in error, the injunction was modiand should speak on Labor as many fied, the strike went on and the men won It is said, however, that an injunction un justly broad may break up a lawful strike before an appeal can be perfected. This may be true in some instances, but if an appeal to reers, we doubt if he could improve upon | such a case is prosecuted to a higher court and the error corrected, inferior courts will

> Errors in the scope of restraining orders have been committed at times, it is said. because issued hastily at the enstance of lawyers for the employer and without notice to the persons to be enjoined. This fact was called to the attention of President Rooss-VELT. He therefore recommended to Congress, in pursuance of the request of the heads of some of the most conservative and best conducted labor unions in this country hat an amendment be adopted returning to the practice that formerly prevailed in courts of the United States, under a statute now repealed, of issuing preliminary injunctions only after notice to the defendants. This would certainly prevent hasty or undue action, and at the same time not destroy a valuable remedy for the redress of private and public

> " Mr. GOMPERS and the American Federa ion of Labor spurned the President's recommendation, and the Gilbert bill introduced in pursuance of the recommendation and demanded from the President and Congress a complete abolition of the injunction in such cases. The President declined to recommend such action and said that he would invoke the unlawful acts of workingmen as against unlawful acts of capitalists. Now Mr. GOMPERS is seeking to defeat Mr. LITTLEFIELD for taking the same view of this matter as

Mr. ROOSEVELT. "The second section of the Compers bil provides in effect that no act in respect to labor matters by a combination of two er more persons shall be regarded as unlawful either criminally or civilly if the same act committed by one person is not unlawful This section is intended and will have the effect to legalize boycotts and blacklisting The principle which this section seeks to set aside is that upon which all the schemes of organized capital to restrain trade and es tablish monopolies are declared unlawful. Do you wish to set aside this principle so far as to legalize boycons? They have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of many States of the Union and by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are oppressive and cruel. So is blacklisting.

"The Anthracite Strike Commission, which was composed of men selected by agree ment between the employers and the enployees and had upon it prominent and hon orable and able representatives of all classes of people, including organized labor, used the following language in respect to the boy-

less violent but not less reprehensible form o which the public opinion of civilized countries recognizes and protects. The right and liberty to pursue a lawful calling and to lead a praceable life. free from molestation or attack, concern the com fort and happiness of all men, and the denial of them means the destauction of one of the greatest if not the greatest, of the benefits which the social organization confers. What is popularly known as the boycott is word of evil omen and unhappy origin) is a form of coercion by which a combination of many persons seek to work their will upon a single person or upon a few persons by compeffing others to abstain from social or beneficial business intercourse with such person or persons. Carried to the extent sometimes practised in aid of a strike. as was in some instances practised in connection with the late anthracite strike, it is a cruel weapo

of aggression, and its use immoral and anti-social To say this is not to deny the legal right of any man or set of men voluntarily to refrain from social intercourse or business with any persons whom he or they, with or without good reason, distike. This may sometimes be unchristian, but it is not illegal. But when it is a concerted purpose of a number of persons not only to abstain themselves from such intercourse but to render the life of their victim miserable by persuading and intimidating others so to refrain, such purpose is a malicious one, and the concerted attempt to accomplish it is a conspiracy at common law and merits and should receive the punishment due to

"The same commission visited blacklisting

with similar condemnation "It seems clear therefore that however pure and honest the intentions of Mr. Gom-PERS or the American Federation of Laborand I do not question the sincerity and earnestness of their purpose in opposing the views of other labor organizations and of President ROOSEVELT and in demanding the passage of this bill-they are not invoking the parties are upon the facts as shown and | the equal protection of the laws. They are enforce its views than to allow the wrong to seeking to make the workingmen who violate be committed? This certainly tends to pre- the rights of others in labor disputes a privileged class and secure to them unequal im-

> "No I'resident has shown a greater interest in the workingmen, a greater concern for

the enactment of measures which shall better their condition, greater sympathy in their organizations and with their aspirations than Mr. ROOSEVELT. In saying this I am only repeating the statements made by representatives of organized labor before committees in Congress. He has just appointed the president of a laber union to be a member of the highly important Interstate Commerce Commission. It is idle, in view of his just and impartial attitude toward both capital and labor, to charge that his view toward Mr. Gompans's bill is due to a prejudice against the laboring classes, especially when the bill is not supported by other bodies of

organizéd labor. The political power of the American Federation of Labor every one recognizes, and it would be much easier for Mr. LITTLEFIELD, if he sought only political preferment, to yield capital, it would be helpless. After a long I to the request and vote for the reporting of Mr. Gompens's bill and its passage and to avoid the controversy which he has now brought on by expressing his honest opinion: but I venture to think that his constituents in Maine, if anything can be judged from their past history, admire courage more than they do trimming, and welcome in their Representative an evidence of courage when its exhibition costs."

We commend particularly to the observation of the American people the well deserved tribute which Mr. TAFT paid to Mr. LITTLEFIELD for his intellectual honesty and his courage at a time when the exhibition of courage was supposed to be mighty costly in the political sense.

Mr. Hepburn and the Stock Exchange.

Representative HEPBURN of Iowa is quoted as emitting the subjoined explanation of his desire to pervert the taxing power of the Government to sociological

"The only sure way that I could attack the stock sambling was by means of a tax-through the revenue. Revenue is power in this country, and the taxing plan is the quickest as well as the fairest cheme to try. . . . I have an idea that per haps I could have reached the gamblers through the Interstate Commerce law, by so amending that statute that it would apply to all transactions in shares of stock of corporations doing an Interstate business. But if I had attempted to reach it through that channel there might have been questions raised as to the constitutionality of the pro ceedings. There can be none raised as to the power of Congress to tax stock sales. We have done it before-for instance, during the Spanish war -- and we can do it again just as legally."

There can be no question raised as to constitutionality of a tax on stock sales if the purpose of the tax is as it was during the Spanish war-to raise revenue or the Government. But Mr. HEPBURN admits that the purpose of his bill is not to raise revenue but to regulate the business of certain citizens whom he describes with ostentatious irony as "the pure and lofty gentlemen connected with the New York Stock Exchange." Concerning such a tax on stock sales we have the opinion of an earlier and greater authority on the Constitution than Mr

" The only question is, whether a mere power to lay taxes, and appropriate money for the common detence and general welfare, does include all the ther powers of government, or even does include the other enumerated powers (limited as they are of the national Government. No person can answer in the affirmative to either part of the inquiry who has fully considered the subject. The power belonging to Governments; to the State Govern ments, as well as the national Government. Would a power to tax authorize a State Government to regulate the descent and distribution of estates to prescribe the form of conveyances; to establish courts of justice for general purposes: to legislate respecting personal rights, or the general dominion of property; or to punish all offences against seclesy? Would it counds to Congress the power to grant patent rights for inventors; to provide to counterfeiting the public securities and coin: * * or to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect all the powers given by the Constitu tion? The Constitution itself upon its face refutes any such notion. It gives the power to tax, as a substantive power, and gives others, as equally substantive and independent.

The author of these comments upon Mr. HEPBURN's opinion that there car be no question of the constitutionality of using the taxing power to accomplish a purpose not otherwise within the power of Congress sat for more than a third of a century on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In JOSEPH STORY'S "Commentaries" there is much more of clear reasoning on the limitation of the use of the taxing power; enough, perhaps, to raise in Mr. HEPBURN'S own mind, if it is honest the very doubt which he now so jauntily dismisses as impossible; and this notwithstanding that decision of the Supreme Court which upholds the prohibitive tax on State bank circulation and that later decision of 1904, so remarkable, avoiding the main question in the

case of the oleomargarine tax. Some day, thanks to Mr. HEPBURN or some other legislator, the main question will go to the Supreme Court in such naked form, stripped of the cloak of pretence of a "revenue measure," that the ultimate tribunal cannot help affirming the principle that the taxing power does not go beyond the other delegated powers. If it did, the rest of the enumeration would be superfluous.

The South and the Ocean Mail Ser-

vice Bill. The Senate, by agreement, will vote on the ocean mail service bill to-morrow, March 20. Approval of the measure now seems probable and would be practically certain if the attitude of some of the Southern Democrats were more in harmony with the best interests of their section of the country.

The South comes slowly to an appreciation of its interest in our general export business. It is slow to realize that it has passed the corn and cotton stage of productive industry, that it is changing from an agricultural community to a community in which there are factories as well as farms. Twenty-five years ago the value of the farm products of the South exceeded the value of its manufactured products by nearly 50 per cent. To-day the value of manufactured products is 10 per cent. greater than the value of farm products. The editor of the Manufacturers Record, a publication devoted almost exclusively to the interests of the South, gives the value of farm products in 1880 as \$660,000,000 and in 1906 as \$2,000,000,000. The value of manufactured products for the same years he gives | ene on how to get into them,

as \$457,000,000 and \$2,225,000,000 respectively. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises he gives as \$257,000,000. in 1880 and \$1,700,000,000 in 1906. The South is as vitally concerned in the expansion of our foreign commerce as

is either the North or the West. The mills of the South produce about \$170,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually, or more than one-third the entire output of the country. The Gallinger bill gives assurance of new conditions in precisely those markets in which American cottons find the best chance for increased sales, the far East, Australia and South America. It is neither a sectional measure nor a political measure. It is a business proposition and only a business proposition. It enriches no trust and benefits no one section of the country at the expense of other sections. As Mr. GALLINGER has said of it, "the bill rataes no new issue, introduces no new principle. It leaves existing and prosperous steamship services exactly as they are now," and provides for an adequate ocean mail service on routes where our present service has been shown by sixteen years of costly experience to be grossly inadequate. Although the commercial advantages

which will follow the approval of this bill constitute its most important feature, much can be said in its favor along patriotic lines. Out of a thousand steamers which entered the harbor of Rio Janeiro last year not one flew the American flag. A consular report states that 2,000 steamers entered the port of Buenos Ayres last year and adds that the American flag is not mentioned in the returns." The imports of Brazil and Argentina combined now approximated \$400,000,000 a year, and our commercial mail and our official correspondence are carried to them in vessels subsidized by foreign Governments. We have no steamers running to Chile or Peru and we have none running to Australia. A year ago there were fifteen American steamers crossing the Pacific Ocean. Since the defeat of the mail service bill by a filibuster in the closing days of the last session of Congress seven of these have dropped out. The vessels for which this bill makes provision are needed in the interest of our foreign commerce. Even if they were not so needed we could well afford to run them as a national advertisement. As Mr. GALLINGER says, they are to be "American ships built by American labor in American shipyards, officered by American officers and manned by American sailors and bearing the American flag. From either a commercial or a patriotic point of view the South is as much interested in this bill as is any other part of the country and its representatives should give the measure their cordial support.

Another Legislative Investigation.

Senator Cassidy's resolution providing for a joint legislative committee to investigate the financial condition of New York city is probably the first step in a fishing excursion in which the Republicans hope to get material for use in the campaign this fall and in 1909. Experience has taught New York not to expect honest and fair inquiry by committees of the Senate and Assembly. tees want primarily to injure the Democratic administration and to accumulate ammunition for use on the stump in the State and nation

So taxpayers of New York look forward to a visit of Albany lawmakers without hope of benefits to be obtained through their activities. Yet a committee of the Legislature that would study the bookkeeping system of New York in all of its absurdities and shortcomings and ineffectiveness, and would expose without exaggeration the injury it causes to every resident of the city, would accomplish a good job for better government. No person or political organization need be attacked; no questioning of motives need be indulged in; all that is necessary is a dispassionate and judicial disclosure of the chaos that exists.

Once brought properly to the attention of the Legislature, the hit or miss account keeping of New York city would furnish all the argument that would be needed to effect its own reform. A legislative committee with this record would not be soon forgotten or soon surpassed in use-

LA FOLLETTE is an older, if not a better soldier in the war against corporations than Mr. ROOSEVELT. From him the latter borrowed the proposal of a physical valuation of railroad properties. LA FOLLETTE assailed the Senate earlier than, if not as often as, Mr. ROOSEVELT. The conspiracy of wealthy malefactors may have been borrowed by the Wisconsin tribune of the people, but at least he has greatly enlarged and improved the idea. Why wasn't he made the heir? Or is his individuality too salient to admit of blending with that of

At the Philadelphia dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick the Hon. PHILANDER C. Knox used language for which he is pretty sure to be called to account by the Grand Censor. For example:

" It seems to me that it will promise better for the future if this Government and this people will strive to adhere as closely as possible to normal, social and governmental conditions."

"Polse, diguity, sanity and reason become a mighty people, and they become, likewise, all those upon whom grave responsibilities are cast—and grave responsibilities are cast upon all those who make, interpret or execute our laws."

An innuendo may be found in these remarks as well as in those which made Governor Guild of Massachusetts too famous for his own comfort for a season. Of an independent candidate like Mr. KNOX a severer propriety of speech is required than of the favorite. Thus the ribald laughter that followed Mr. TAFT's reference Tuesday night to "these days of nervous prostration, of brain fag and of the strenuous life" is to be attributed to the unfortunate humor of the laughers, and merely reenforces the absolute good faith and simplicity of the speaker.

Senator La Follette said that the business of the nation had gradually been centralized until it was directed by less than one hundred mcn.—From yesterday's newspapers. It took only one man to send business to the bowwows.

Knicker-Do you favor a school of journalism in the universities? Bocker-There should be three; one on how to run papers, one on how to keep out of them, and

Recent Contributions to an Interesting

Discussion of Theory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the first of a series of lectures on "Journalism" which Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, delivered at New Haven on March 11, n pursuance of the Bromley bequest, he confined himself to pointing out the actual relation of newspapers to politics, as contrast with the ideal relations, and secondly to the possible and desirable relation of universities newspapers. He made no attempt define journalism, and expressed a doubt as to whether a precise definition is attain-Unquestionably, newspaper men have formed and are exemplifying widely different conceptions of their calling's function and purpose. That for many persons newspaper writing is their sole means of earning a livelihood does not make the calling a trade. for lawyers and physicians also act upon the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire. On the other hand, the fact that in apite of Greeley's well known dictum the severest intellectual training, the widest culture and the highest ethical standard are by no means superfluous in an editor, on the contrary are conducive to his efficiency, does not make journalism a profession in any exact sense of the word. The professions of law and medicine are regulated by statute, and the profession of the theological teacher or preacher used to be, even in this country. In most of our States it is impossible for a man to practise law or medicine merely because he wants to and imagines himself fitted. Specific qualifications and conditions are prescribed by faw. This of ourse is not the case with journalism. body who possesses the faculty of vivid perception and that of clear narration can enter it, and usually, if he is a man of good character, can stay in it. No other credentials will be exacted by persons in authority neither is there any legal barrier to be surmounted.

Of journalism, then, being as yet unorganunregulated, amorphous, those would define it are reduced to saving that it is a fact, a force. A formidable fact. A stupendous force. As not only the mouth piece and reflector but also as the shaper of ublic opinion journalism has become a force so mighty that it now exercises more offuence on statecraft and legislation, and consequently on the nation's progress and welfare, than was possessed during the first half century of our federative life by members of the legal profession. Journalism is also a fact frought with limitless possibilities of helpfulness of harm, seeing that it has come to exercise on private conduct and personal character an influence incomparably greater than once was exerted from the pul-Looking then to the interest of the American community, can we deem it prudent or even safe to leave the manipulation an engine so tremendous as journalism has become to blind chance, individual idiosyncrasy or base purpose? Some means of organizing and regulating journalism must be found, unless we are to be increasingly at the mercy of the resistless mechanof hypnotic repetition and publicity which the inventors of the printing press and of cheap paper, those modern Frankensteins, have produced. In view then of the extent to which we are now in the power of ournalists we may well echo what Mr. Lowe (afterward Lord Sherbrooke) sald of British workmen when the second reform act became operative in 1868: "Come, then, we must ducate our masters. It is one thing, of course, to feel that news-

papers should be subject to some sort of conrol more efficient than the law of libel and quite another thing to point out in what particular way such control might be exercised. It is doubtful whether we should desire to see journalism erected by statute into a regular profession, like that of the bar or that of medicine, the conditions of entering which and the methods of practice within which are prescribed by law. It obviously would be dangerous to entrust so potent an engine of coercion and seduction as would he a law regulating journalism to administrators that might and often would represent a particular code of principles or a particular political party. The sole influence which it would be expedient to invoke for the purification and elevation of journalism must evidently be indirect and extra legal. can only hope to persuade the practitioners of journalism themselves to devise and gradually to apply a process of self-improvement and self-discipline, a process which, as a matter of fact not always recognized, the daily newspaper press of the United States has been undergoing during the last fifty years. The most potent instrumentality for the stimulation and extension of such persua sion would be, as Col. Harvey said in a lecture, the university. It is a truth capable demonstration that not only the ideals of fournalism and the fundamental qualifications for it, but also a knowledge of its technical methods might be taught by a university, in spite of the fact that both Greeley and Dana who as regards culture and academic training were as wide apart as the poles, concurred in asserting that the only successful school f journalism is a newspaper office. Col. Harvey showed at New Haven that

although an acquaintance with the mechancal construction of a newspaper is useful to a newspaper writer, the knowledge can be obtained as well outside of a newspaper office as inside of it, provided the needful facilities for observation and practice are supplied. After all, too, proficiency in the technique of newspaper construction is an element of but small comparative value in he equipment of an editor. The paranount and indispensable qualification is to know how to perceive, to foresee, to think, to write and to edit. Nowhere can this qualification be evolved so quickly and effectively as in a university. We mean a university us it might be, if not a university as it is. The lecturer at New Haven just! said that if it be still true in these days that a printer's devil who works his way up to an editorship is better prepared for the practice of journalism than would be a college man having like aspirations, there must have been and must now be on the part of the directors of the higher education a woful deficiency in comprehension of a university's duty to the pupil and the State. Where else so speadily can one acquire the immense breadth of knowledge which is now imperatively needed by those who are charged with the daily teaching of the millions of American readers? Whatever may have been the fact fifty years ago, is it not the truth that a close approach universal knowledge is now accounted desirable, if not absolutely requisite for editorial writers? Where can a close approach to universal knowledge or to the right methods of attaining it be made if not in a university? Col. Harvey for his part believed it to be a university's dut to supply not only the liberal education which is the key to the whole circle of knowledge, but also all minor heips calculated to give familiarity with the technique of journalism, so that when a graduate begins newspaper work his mind need not rust while he is mastering the mere incidentals which too often onstitute the sum of the information of his office bred competitor. Another fact brought out with due emphasis

n the lecture at New Haven was that daily journalism from the nature of ite function can never be history in the true sense of the latter word. Its uncessing activity, its mescapable necessity of reporting an alleged fact instanter, deprives it of the advantages of exact verification and scientific inquiry As primarily a purveyor of what we call news a newspaper cannot present daily an absolutely trustworthy photograph of events and incidents; it can only present an impression, imperfect because caught on the wing, and reproduced by fallible beings. As commentator, interpreter and guide it must necessarily form opinions and pronounce judgment on the spur of the moment. Under certain circumstances the delay of a day or even an hour would be fatal to full effective ness. Hence the absolute necessity for the most complete and finished intellectual gymnastic, a consummate fruit of , which is the capacity for reducing error in instantaneous judgment to a minimum. Where, asked the lecturer, can we look for such training of the mind to a fine edge if not to a

After pointing out, finally, that

activity, the acts of men have moral qualities stamped upon them by the innate sense of right and wrong, the lecturer went on to designate some of those qualities, which, although secondary in importance to conscience, are contributors to Success in Journalism. Among these qualities he would place the nice sense of honor which is acquired only through cultivation, and which is effectively cultivated through the traditions and associations afforded by a university. The lecturer did not hesitate to attribute to the moral atmosphere of the vowing stretch, the gridiron and the baseball field, bardly less than to the dread of the shame of reflecting discredit on one's alma mater, the keen sense of personal honor now found almost always in the college graduate. Col. Harvey's conclusion hat, if it be conceded that university life tends to produce nobleness of mind, it can hardly fail also to refine the conscience, and thus help to produce "the perfect blend of moral attributes which we call character -the first and indispensable requisite of true journalism. A VETERAN JOURNALIST. NEW YORK, March 17.

Journalism, as in every sphere of human

The Need of a New Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A Democrat of the Old School" in his summary of the present Democratic situation squarely hit the nail of fact upon the head. Strong growth finally has sprung up to oppose the weeds of two campaigns, and the Democrats of every corner of the country should wake to this possible salvation.

No principle whatsoever should hold the man who is suffering from the decay of a brace of disasters. They should struggle out of the influence of nacity. The declaration that his intense patriotism makes him blind to the hoggishness of his stand to-day is not an excuse. Twice has national sentiment rejected him. and now his ambition, out of pure pride should succumb to withdrawal from participation in another battle for the Presidency. Clearsightedness should marshal a cour-

age within Democrats that would nourish the dorsement of Governor Johnson, whose political career is as innocent of black marks as an infant's soul is of sin and whose code of statesmanship is an admirable instrument of Gibraltic solidity, into a sweeping, irresistible wave that would bear him to the highest nomination within the gift of his party To-day he is silhouetted on the Democrati horizon as a mighty figure of hope, and the citizens of his creed should have faith in him.

Surely they have been pop-eyed looking for a sign of such a contingency; and now that it is come, for the Democrats of the high and the low places to rally with every segment of their strength to the Minnesotan is quite

Johnson has the mettle that warrants his being made the man of the hour. If developments should be unkind to him, then it will be the duty of every healthy minded Democrat to work for the nomination of an aspir ant of kindred calibre. The Nebraskan cannot win the Presidential

fight of 1908; good fresh material may NEW YORK, March 17. THOMAS JENKINS.

A Business Man Who Reads Ovid. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Even suppos ng the contention of Dr. Hall that Latin and Greek are dead to be as true as it seems to me mistaken. is not Ovid, for instance, worth reading "just for the fun of the thing"? A translation is about as

satisfactory as the libretto to an opera, the words without the music.

I am a business man and not so successful as to able to afford a club: but with the companion ship of Ovid, Shakespeare and Dante I manage to "get on all right," In fact the profound wisdom and graceful style of such club conversation as I have enjoyed have falled to wear my fancy from Ovid. The "terribly dead" adventures by sea and land, in beaven and hades, sung in so Intangible. evanescent and unreal" a manner as to make one run cold down the spine, vie almost with bridge as a pastime, if not as a moral elevation. But I have never had occasion to make out a bill or write a circular or an application in Latin, and as Dr. Hall conceives that this is the form of literature "to become of use to the pupil." I must concede him his point. There's no money in it, and as automobiles are the highest ideals, so a good commer cial knowledge of modern languages is one of the best paths for their attainment

this sense Latin and Greek are stumbling blocks, If Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne and ther capable Americans had not strayed so far from Dr. Hall's path to greatness, what "snappy And what venera ads" they might have written. tion must we feel for that influence which is so very successfully counteracting such aberration is the up to date education of America's youth NEW YORK, March 18.

Sanity of the Classies.

TO THE UDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Latin and freek courses are more practical than are the wild 'setences" which encumber "modern" education Classical culture is better than the paranola which is called paychology, the neurasthenic symptoms which are known as sociology, of the general mental and moral debility which expresses itself in an threpology. Glassical scholars remain same. The students of "ologics" become demented. '90. NEW YORK, March 18,

Facts About the Earth's Surfgre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Mr. Elfert seems to think that I, the "Yankee Clockmaker, assume too much as to the shape of the earth Now, let us be fair in this business. I don't bave to assume anything to prove iny statements. as they are all backed up by facts, and if modern astronomy was backed up by facts then mine couldn't be, therefore let us stick to the facts, for it is the truth that I am after and not theory have had enough of that in years gone by

Mr. Effert says standing water is not level, but that does not prove it. If he can show a place where standing water is curved I will give it up. If Mr. Elfert would come right down to common sense and reason and experiment a little and the think for himself, and not take theory as proof of statements made by the astronomer, he would become enlightened on this subject, and I venture to say that if he would do that and he honest with himself he would not long believe that he was on a whirling globe going around the sun at the speed the astronomer says we are, namely, seventy five times as fast as a cannon ball, or 600,000,000 miles s year. Then he says that nothing is absolutely straight or level, horizontal. How familiar that sounds! Modern science says there is no such thing as weight and in the same breath it tells us now much the earth and each of the planets weigh. He also tells us there is such a thing as a level

line, and that line is a curved line around the globe. which reminds me of Puck, who says, "What fools CHARLES W. MORSE. PROOBLINE, Mass., March 16,

Which Is Which? le it William Jennings Rousevelt or is it Teddy I've tried to separate 'em, but there ain't no use in tryin'

Tweedle Dum an' Tweedle Dec They're as like as ilke can be, Are William Jennings Roosevelt an' bis Let me reggeriate the railroads, all abuses recti-

Let me monkey with the money, new experiments applyin'."
"Great reforms I will promote Say, who is it that I quote:

it William Jennings Roosevelt or his double, Teddy Bryan? Each is set in his opinions says the other feller's Each is panderin' to labor; each is capital defy in'.

One's a rabid socialist. Tother is an egoist. Thich is William Jennings Roosevelt and which one is Teddy Bryan;

Still in the Ring! Now comes the funny, painted clows With gaudy cap and bells: And with much padding swells

He drives the horses, six or four And Jumps the elephant, And if he don't do any more It's not because he can't.

He tells the jokes that used to make Our great-grandfathers laugh; And now and then he makes a break To lives up his chaff

No circus ring would be complete Without this nimble knave For whether on his bead or feet He's just the jey we crave.

There never was a single day Since we were boys in school That we did not incline to stay

L. S. WATERBOURE

THE COST OF A SMALL WAR.

That even a little war is a costly thing is shown in a calculation which has been made in Paris as to the cost of mobilizing the French force of 8,000 men which has been sent out from Casablanca to subdue the Bern-Snassen and other turbulent Moroccan tribes. The force consists of 5,200 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 700 artillery men, 850 of the army service corps, 800 native irregulars and 400 officers. On the very day when the order of mobilization was issued and before a single move had been made this force cost France some \$30,000 Under French military law every officer receives a month's pay the minute he is ordered on active duty in the field. This means \$135 for a colonel, \$92 for a lieuten-

ant-colonel, \$51 to \$69 for a captain. In addition to this from the day when active service begins the officers receive a material increase of pay. The colonel, for instance, gets \$7.10 a day instead of \$4.52. a lieutenant \$2.85 instead of \$1.50, noncommissioned officers receive one franc or 20 cents a day supplementary pay, and privates two cents additional. Therefore, besides the \$30,000 initial outlay, the expedition costs the country in pay over and above the peace standard about \$500 a day for the officers, \$180 for the non-coms, and \$140 for the privates, while the irregulars and native guides draw anywhere from \$80 to \$100 a day.

The expense of feeding the force in the field is figured at about \$2,000 a day. Ten thousand rations are issued to it, all the superior officers receiving two full rations and the junior officers one and a half-or rather, perhaps, commuting at that rate while the men receive one standard ration each, consisting of twenty-five ounces of bread, a pound of fresh meat, two-thirds of a pound of salt pork or half a pound of preserved meat, half a pint of wine, one-fourth of a pound of dried vegetables or rice, one ounce of lard, two-thirds of an ounce of salt, one ounce of sugar and four-fifths of an ounce of roasted coffee. Besides the cost of these provisions in price or commutation the expense of transporting them to the front is estimated at about \$300 a day. The cost of transporting the men themselves to the base of operations is figured at \$12,000. Incidental and medical expenses are minimized at \$1,000 a day.

When actual fighting takes place the expense goes up by leaps and bounds. On December 2 last in an encounter with the Beni-Snassan the 75 centimeter guns alone fired 1,300 projectiles against the tribesmen. This involved an expense of about \$5,000 and represents the minimum cost in consumption of ammunition for a day's fighting by a force of this size.

Taken by and large, it is estimated that the present punitive expedition is costing France an average of more than \$5,000 a day, or \$150,000 a month.

A New Method of Attacking Battleships. The firing tests of British battleships in their firing on the old battleship Heroare very interesting in one respect, which appears to

be of such importance that it may lead to a new method of attacking battleships. After hitting the Hero four times she sank and, strange to say, without having her underwater armor pierced. This was known from the fact that shells were used which do not

perforate armor. The experts believe that in all probability one of the high explosive shells struck the water at a little distance from the ship, continued its course under water for a short distance, and atmick the Hero at her most sensitive point, namely, below her armer, and therefore acted like a torpedo

Further experiments are being made to determine whether shells striking the water lose to a target can be counted on to act in this way

That shells striking the water continue on their course for a short distance was well known but no one ever supposed that this could be utilized to advantage in actual

Appeal to Reason in the South TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN -Sir: Arriving from

Galveston to-day. I find in the Key West Cutter the article I enclose. I send it to you as an index to the feeling now showing itself throughout the extreme South. The Galveston News of Wednesday had an even stronger article. Galveston is like Sunday pared to what it was six months ago. The great

ratiroad yards are full of idie cars, and general busi ness is suffering severely, all through socialistic legislation abetted by the egotistical fanatic in the White House. KET WEST. March 14

From the Key West Citisen

The South is now facing a far greater, a far more serious orisis than it realizes, and we make a final plea to Southern lawmakers and to others influen tial in shaping opinion in the South to do ever which must inevitably receil upon this section The South has barely begun to taste the fruits of commercial and industrial well being, and those in power should think long and carefully before doing the slightest thing to retard the already long de-layed progress. The reservoirs of stored energy are now filling rapidly and matters are shaping shemselves for another long upward swing which will carry this country to a higher vantage ground of achievement.

Will the South take its rightful place in this on ward movement. Will it encourage commercia and industrial development, bringing happiness and prosperity, or will it make politics its chief industry, appealing to prejudice and bate by adop: ing any kind of law just so it is against railroads or corporations, and follow a policy which can only paraly ze the wheels of commerce and spread no erty and destruction over a land teeming with nat-

ural wealth and opportunity? Providence has done everything for the South; given it mineral wealth, agricultural wealth, favor able climate, artificial power in coal to ship to its neighbors, and natural water power to run its mills, Capital can do the rest and make it one of the rich est, most prosperous and happlest sections of this great country, if it is permitted to do so. Will its own people lock the door of opportunity, destrowhat capital it now has, and turn into other chan-pels the tide of industrial activity which has during the last decade contributed so much to its

national welfare? Talking Aloud to One's Self TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The com munication of "Vox Frumenti" in Sunday's SUN in regard to talking to one's self has aroused my

sympathetic interest. When I talk to myself crystallize thoughts that otherwise would remain in a vague, nebulous state. This is not a sign of mental weakness; it is quite the reverse. I practise aloud the excuse I am going to give my employer for being late at the office. I rehearse the ditto I am going to give my wife to being ditto at home in the evening. Then there are

times when the mind is more vague than at othe times and articulate speech is necessary, whether For instance, last night I looked at my reflection in the glass and thus addressed it: "Smith, you damned fool, you're drunk!" That settled a point

I had previously been blind to. I immediately went to bed. Let us talk to ourselves and improve NEW YORK, March 17.

Gnomic Wisdom From the Boston Waterfront TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this perty monch on the map there is really a waterfront in addition to the Cheises and Noddle Island (Ea-1

One day there I entered a saloen, wishing a out of comfort to break the unkindness of the morning I was supplied with a glass fit to hold a second mate's drink-in fact, what and lowel, of a bath, barring the soap and lowel.
Over the bar hung a card which read: "Don't treat the bartender, it's like paying the conductor's fare." Can you best that or furnish as G. Nessa. nate's drink-in fact, with the accommodations

Explanation? Boston, March 17. Progress of My Government Andrew Lang in the Illustrated London News. The learned M. Jusserand, French Ambassader to the Court at Washington, thinks that cricket was

originally a French game. The Possessive.

Enicker-Pensession is nine points of the law.